EXHIBIT 26



Contents Introduction LEMAP

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- LEC Report
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- General Ledger Posting Controls
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Introduction

- ◆ Historical use of LEMAP to substantiate and certify entity financials
- Primary system control considerations include:
 - LEC controls
 - Journal Validation Engine ("JVE")
 - General ledger posting controls and journal entry system controls
- Other system control considerations:
 - Compliant with the internal control requirements of Sarbanes-Oxley
 - Subject to extensive historical and external internal audit testing
 - Daily checks in place at all data entry levels such as operations, middle office, product control etc. for all systems feeding into the GL
 - Feed integrity controls at the GL level feed must be balanced and standardized account keys validated
 - User set up controlled by distinct access control group (TAC)

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LEMAP overview

- Since November 2005, the LEMAP application had become the firm's standard for all Legal Entity Controllers (LECs) to complete period-end analysis and certification based on the requirements set by the Legal Entity Controllers Committee (LECC) and SOX 404 requirements.
- LEMAP served as the central repository for performing entity financial statement certification and supporting documentation
- ◆ General process overview
- LEMAP provided to Legal Entity Controllers:
 - · Financial statements
 - Ability to drill into the general ledger detail by source, transaction type, etc.
 - · Highlighted material fluctuations
- LECs used these reports as part of the substantiation of account balances and fluctuations, and uploaded supporting documentation behind the substantiation
- Upon completion of account balance substantiation, LECs then certified their Legal Entity account balances and uploaded supporting documents into LEMAP.

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LEC Report

- LEC Report on LehmanLive provides a list of entities with DBS entity ID and other relevant information, such as:
 - Country of business
 - Type of entity
 - Tier of Entity (1, 2, 3)
 - Functional Currency
 - Legal entity classification
 - Legal Entity Controller
- This database was used as the "Golden Source" reference data used across the control systems (including JVE and LEMAP) and served as the database which controlled all general ledger permissions.

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Journal Validation Engine (JVE)

- JVE was the system used to review, approve, and post all manual journal entries to the general ledger
 - Approval of source code access and manual journal entries done by individuals with appropriate permissions
 - Through August 31, 2008, the total number of journal entries posted to the general ledger each month averaged approximately 6,000,000
 - Of these, the number of manual journal entries that passed through JVE averaged approximately 8,000 each month, with approximately 4,500 requiring additional manual review and approval

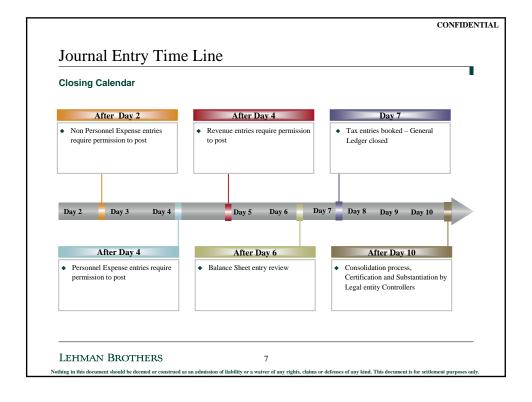
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Journal Validation Engine (JVE)

- ◆ Additionally, JVE had regimented system controls
 - Manual journal entries requiring approval must be reviewed on multiple bases, including on a calendar, source code, legal entity, and account line basis.
 - Each GL user was assigned a specific source code and could not post entries to other source codes
 - For example, fixed income product control would have their own source code, and GL users in this group could not post to other groups
 - LEC approval was required for new source codes to post journal entries to a particular legal entity's general ledger.
 - If such approval was not obtained, then journal entries from the "unapproved" source code would automatically be rejected from the general ledger.
 - Certain higher-risk accounts (such as non-personnel expenses and taxes) were given additional security options.

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General Ledger Posting Controls

- Standardized journal entry system elements
 - Accounting key elements
 - Journal numbering schemes
 - Standardized procedures for posting the journals using PCLink templates
 - · Validity checks on effective date of posting were performed automatically
 - · Only balanced journals by entity were submitted for posting
- Regimented process in controlling standardized system elements
 - Requests and authorization required for new management codes (COVE), legal entities (LEOP) and accounts within the general ledger
 - Rigorous sign offs required to open or move accounting keys within hierarchies
- ◆ System feed controls
 - Date validation
 - Accounting key data validation
 - Balancing journals
 - Header record check to transaction totals

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Essential Elements of the Transaction

- ◆ Account Key
 - Legal Entity, Entry Type, Account, Management Code, Source Code, Currency
- Journal Key
 - Journal ID, Effective Date, Journal Sequence, Suspense Sequence
- ◆ Reversal of a prior period Journal
 - Suspense Sequence = 100 or higher
- Source
 - Either the User id for the posting or an id for the system e.g. ACCTPAY = accounts payable
 - User ids can be identified in JVE for a name
- ◆ Journal Description
 - SYS GEN ICO ENTRY or similar is the system generated journals described
 - REVALUATION RESULT is the result of revaluation on the intercompany account
 - Other descriptions user designated the journal to this account as part of the entry

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Element Name	Description
LEGAL ENTITY 4 Characters)	Identifies the company whose books and records are being effected or reported. User input is required. There is security around legal entities and a GL Admin must be contacted if a user needs to modify their Legal Entity access Ex: Legal Entity 0000 = Lehman Brothers, Inc.
ENTRY TYPE (2 Characters)	Tags journal entries that are applicable to specific types of reporting and should be isolated from the others. Defaults to 00, if user needs to use another entry type, then the 00 must be overwritten in the Header / Excel template. There is security around entry type and a GL Admin must be contacted if a user needs to modify their entry type access
SUMMARY ACCOUNT 5 Characters)	Ex: Entry Type 00 = Operational Balances Provides summary level information regarding an account. User input is required Ex: Summary Account 10010 = Petty Cash
DETAILED ACCOUNT 5 Characters)	Provides detail account information. User input is required Ex: Detail Account 10010 00020 = Petty Cash-Europe
MANAGEMENT CODE 5 Characters)	 Referred to as P&L Code, Department, Cost Center. A Management Code is associated with only one Legal Entity (1-1 Relationship. The only exception is Management Code 00000 which is associated with all legal entities). User input is required. Balance Sheet accounts (accounts that start with 1, 2, or 3) must have a Management Code of 0000.
SOURCE CODE 3 Characters)	Ex: Management Code 23633 = TFI Trade Analysis Identifies the Interface or Journal Source of transactions and balances. Defaults to 000, if a user needs to book to a specific feed, then the Source Code must be overwritten Ex: Source Code 109 = ITS Interface
CURRENCY 3 Characters)	Determines the currency of a transaction or balance. Standard ISO Codes are used. Defaults to the currency listed in the user profile. Must be overwritten if user needs to book to a different currency Ex: Currency Code USD = U.S. Dollars

Revaluation

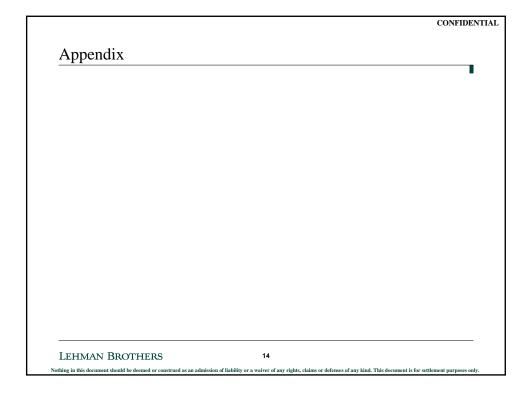
Overview of DBS revaluations

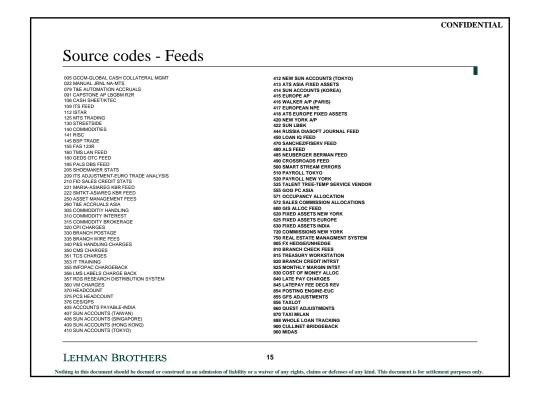
- The DBS general ledger is a multi-currency system which records activity in original currency plus nominated consolidated currency equivalents. The nominated currencies always include USD equivalent and optionally another Local Reporting currency equivalent. An entity's consolidated and functional currencies are agreed when an entity is established.
- Each transaction within DBS is translated automatically from the original currency into USD, and into the Local currency equivalent where applicable, using the rate as at the effective date of the journal. Month and year to date balances within DBS are built up cumulatively transaction by transaction, with USD and Local equivalents on each transaction.
- The USD/Local equivalent balances are revalued to the month end's daily exchange rate. This
 revaluation creates an FX (gain)/loss offset which is processed according to an entity's functional
 currency.
- ◆ The Local equivalent (gain)/loss is always posted to a corporate profit and loss centre
- If the entity is USD functional then the USD equivalent (gain)/loss is posted to the same corporate cost centre
- If the entity is Local functional the USD equivalent (gain)/loss is recalculated from the Local equivalent (gain)/loss and posted to the corporate cost centre; and
- For Local functional entities the difference between the initial USD equivalent (gain)/loss and the recalculated USD equivalent is posted to a balance sheet Equity FX account.

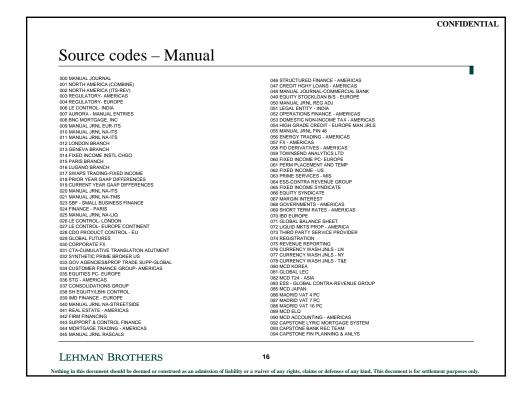
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DBS account	Currency Original	USD	Local	Comments		
						(GBP)
12620-00000	EUR	(109,600)	(66,000)		(98,000)	Other liabilities
USD equivalent						
At month end 0.6	5		(71,240)			Automatic calculation
Local equivalent						
At month end rate						
USD/Local rate 1	.40				(99,736)	Automatic calculation
Revaluation adjus	tment		(5,240)		(1,736)	Output difference
Revaluation offse	t		5,240		1,736	Offset
Journals Ge	enerated					
USD Function						
12620-00000 46040-00010	EUR EUR		(5,240) 5,240		(1,736) 1,736	Reval Adjustment FX P+L

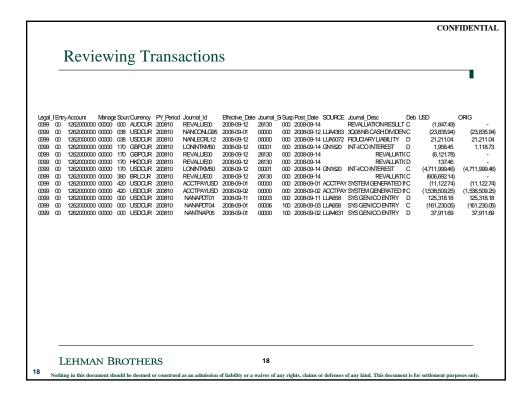
DBS account	Currency	Original	USD	Local	Comments	
12620-00000	EUR	(109,600)	(66,000)	(GBP) (98,000)	Other liabilities	
USD equivalent At month end 0.65			(71,240)		Automatic calculation	
Local equivalent At month end rate						
USD/Local rate 1.40				(99,736)	Automatic calculation	
Revaluation adjustment			(5,240)	(1,736)	Output difference	
Revaluation offset			5,240	1,736	Offset	
USD equivalent at month end a Local/USD rate 0.71	rate		1,240		Automatic calculation	
Equity FX			4,000		Output difference	
◆ Journals Generated Local Functional entity: 12620-00000 EUR 30030-00002 EUR			(5,240) 4,000	(1,736) 1,736	Reval Adjustment Equity FX	
46040-00010 EUR			1,240	1,700	FX P+L	

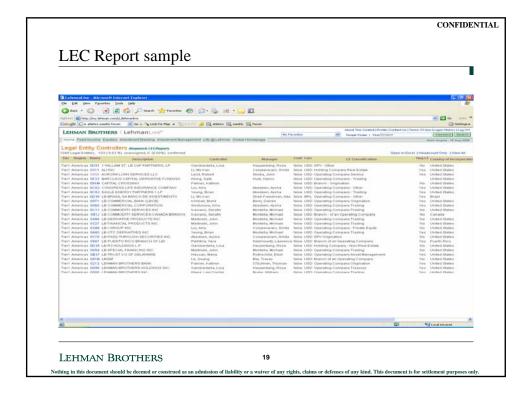






SOURCE CODES — Manual continued 373 AVAILABLE NOT LISED 380 IT FRANCE-MERICAS 381 IT FRANCE-MERICAS 381 IT FRANCE-MERICAS 381 IT FRANCE-MERICAS 381 IT FRANCE-MERICAS 382 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 383 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 384 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 385 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 386 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 387 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 388 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 389 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 380 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 381 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 382 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 383 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 384 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 385 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 386 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 387 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 388 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 389 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 380 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 380 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 381 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 382 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 383 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 384 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 385 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 386 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 386 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 386 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 387 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 388 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 388 CENTRAL NPE-AMERICAS 389 CONTRAC AMERICAS 380 CONTRAC





Journal ID – Group Names

GROUP	CODE
Accounting	ACC
Allocations	ALC
AP Manual Journal	APM
ankhaus	BKH
Commissions Manual	CMM
Commodities	COM
Consolidations	CON
Corporate Advisory Admin	CAD
Dubai Branch	DUB
Emerging Markets Group	EMG
Equities Trade Analysis	ETA
Equity Derivatives	EQD
Expense Management	EXP
External Reporting	EXT
Facilities Management	FAM
Financial Reporting	FRP
Financial Services Division	FSD
Fixed Income Trade Analysis	FTA
FSG Accounting Group	GLG
FX Management	FXM
Geneva Inc. Branch	INC
Global Asset Management	AST
Human Resources	HUR

GROUP	CODE
Interest	INT
Investment Banking	IBD
ITS Accounting	ITS
Lugano Branch	LUG
Management Reporting	MGT
MOF Group	MOF
MTS Accounting	MTS
North America Trade Analysis	NTA
Payroll Manual	PAY
Regulatory	REG
SLH Finance	FIN
Special Accounting	SPC
Stock Loan Accounting	SLA
Stock Loan Operations	SLO
Swaps (Fixed Income Derivatives)	FXD
Syndicates	SYN
System Team/Administration	SYS
Tax	TAX
Technical Business Office	TBO
TMS Accounting	TMS
Trading Services	TSR
Treasury	TSY
Zurich Branch	ZUR

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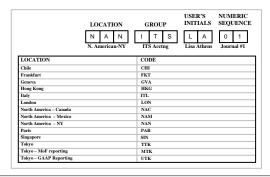
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Journal ID Naming Convention

- For control and tracking purposes, all Journal ID's follow a naming convention. Journal ID are 10 characters.
- The standard applied to the first eight digits:
 - The first three characters represent the user location
- The next three characters represent the user group

 The next two shortest and the user likely and the user likely are likely as a lik
- The next two characters represent the user initials
- The last two digits can be any numeric sequence
- Below and on the next page you will see an example of a Journal ID, and the different locations and groups that they belong to



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